

## **REMARKS**

Claims 1, 8, 21, and 24 have been amended to clarify the subject matter regarded as the invention. Claims 1, 4 – 9, and 12 – 28 are pending.

The Examiner has rejected independent claims 1 and 21 under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being obvious in view of Felix et al. (hereinafter referred to as Felix), Yoshida, and Walton et al. (hereinafter referred to as Walton).

The rejection is respectfully traversed. Independent claims 1 and 21 have been amended to recite “masking the repetition encoded data using a long symbol associated with IEEE 802.11 IEEE 802.11 standard a or IEEE 802.11 standard g.” For convenience and without limitation, support for the amendment can be found at page 11, lines 14 – 16. Felix describes using a first channel for performing power control processing and using a secondary channel for exchanging high data rate traffic (see, e.g., Figure 4). Yoshida describes a transmitter with two encoders (a repetition encoder and a tree encoder) in parallel that respectively process one bit and n bits (see, e.g., Figure 5). Walton discloses a long and short OFDM symbol size (see, e.g., Col. 7, lines 50 – 51). Felix, Yoshida, and Walton do not disclose “masking the repetition encoded data using a long symbol associated with IEEE 802.11 IEEE 802.11 standard a or IEEE 802.11 standard g” as recited in amended claims 1 and 21.” Claims 1 and 21 are therefore believed to be allowable.

Claims 4 – 7 and 22 – 23 depend respectively from claims 1 and 21 and are believed to be allowable for the same reasons described above.

The Examiner has rejected independent claims 8 and 24 under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being obvious in view of Felix et al. (hereinafter referred to as Felix), Yoshida, and Wallace et al. (hereinafter referred to as Wallace).

The rejection is respectfully traversed. Independent claims 8 and 24 have been amended to recite “unmasking the received masked, convolutionally encoded, and repetition encoded data using a long symbol associated with IEEE 802.11 IEEE 802.11 standard a or IEEE 802.11 standard g.” For convenience and without limitation, support can be found at page 11, lines 13 – 16. Felix describes using a first channel for performing power control processing and using a secondary channel for exchanging high data rate traffic (see, e.g., Figure 4). Yoshida describes a

transmitter with two encoders (a repetition encoder and a tree encoder) in parallel that respectively process one bit and n bits (see, e.g., Figure 5). Wallace describes determining channel state information using disjoint sets of subchannels (see, e.g., Abstract). Felix, Yoshida, and Wallace do not describe “unmasking the received masked, convolutionally encoded, and repetition encoded data using a long symbol associated with IEEE 802.11 IEEE 802.11 standard a or IEEE 802.11 standard g” as recited in claims 8 and 24. Amended claims 8 and 24 are therefore believed to be allowable.

Claims 9, 12 – 20, and 25 – 28 depend respectively from claims 8 and 24 and are believed to be allowable for the same reasons described above.

The foregoing amendments are not to be taken as an admission of unpatentability of any of the claims prior to the amendments.

Reconsideration of the application and allowance of all claims are respectfully requested based on the preceding remarks. If at any time the Examiner believes that an interview would be helpful, please contact the undersigned.

Respectfully submitted,

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